

19



Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets

11 Publication number:

**0 258 990  
A1**

12

## EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

21 Application number: 87306543.7

51 Int. Cl. 4: C08L 23/10, C08L 23/04,  
C08L 51/06, C09J 3/14

22 Date of filing: 23.07.87

30 Priority: 30.07.86 GB 8618587

43 Date of publication of application:  
09.03.88 Bulletin 88/10

84 Designated Contracting States:  
AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

71 Applicant: BP Chemicals Limited  
Belgrave House 76 Buckingham Palace Road  
London, SW1W 0SU(GB)

72 Inventor: Hope, Philip Stephen  
BP Chemicals Limited Bo'Ness Road  
Grangemouth  
Stirlingshire, FK3 9XH Scotland(GB)  
Inventor: Malley, Peter John  
BP Chemicals Limited Bo'Ness Road  
Grangemouth  
Stirlingshire, FK3 9XH Scotland(GB)

74 Representative: Hymers, Ronald Robson et al  
BP INTERNATIONAL LIMITED Patents  
Division Chertsey Road  
Sunbury-on-Thames Middlesex, TW16  
7LN(GB)

54 Adhesive blends and multi-layered structures comprising the adhesive blends.

57 A polyolefin-containing adhesive blend comprising (A) 10 to 30 parts by weight of a graft copolymer of a polypropylene backbone grafted with 0.001 to 30% by weight of at least one polymerisable ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or derivative thereof, (B) 10 to 50 parts by weight of a linear low density polyethylene and (C) 20 to 80 parts by weight of polypropylene, the sum of (A) (B) and (C) being 100 parts by weight. The adhesive blend is suitable for bonding polypropylene to polar materials such as ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymers and nylon. The invention includes multi-layered structures produced using the polyolefin-containing adhesive blend.

EP 0 258 990 A1

# ADHESIVE BLENDS AND MULTI-LAYERED STRUCTURES COMPRISING THE ADHESIVE BLENDS

The present invention relates to polyolefin-containing adhesive blends and multi-layered structures comprising the adhesive blends.

Polyolefin-containing blends suitable for use as adhesive layers in multi-layered structures are known. For example, UK Patent 2081723 discloses a modified polyolefin adhesive blend comprising (A) a graft copolymer of a polyethylene back-bone grafted with at least one polymerisable ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid anhydride and (B) a blending resin mixture comprising a linear low density polyethylene and polypropylene. The patent states that the adhesive blends can be used to join polypropylene to a number of polar materials or to join two polar materials together.

The present invention provides an improved polyolefin-containing adhesive blend and in particular it provides an adhesive blend suitable for bonding polypropylene to a polar substrate which blend has improved adhesion to polypropylene while maintaining good adhesion to the polar substrate.

Thus, according to the present invention a polyolefin-containing adhesive blend comprises;

(A) 10 to 30 parts by weight of a graft copolymer of a polypropylene backbone grafted with 0.001 to 30 % by weight of at least one polymerisable ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or derivative thereof

(B) 10 to 50 parts by weight of a linear low density polyethylene and

(C) 20 to 80 parts by weight of polypropylene, the sum of (A), (B) and (C) being 100 parts by weight.

The polypropylene used as the backbone of the graft copolymer (A) and the polypropylene blending component (C) can be the same or different and can be a homopolymer or a copolymer of propylene with ethylene, butene or other unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons. Such homopolymers and copolymers are known and any such polymer can be used. Blends of two or more polypropylenes can be used. Preferably, if the polypropylene is a copolymer it comprises at least 80% of polymerised propylene units.

Linear low density polyethylenes are well known and are copolymers of ethylene with one or more higher alpha-olefin such as propylene, butene-1, hexene-1 and octene-1. They can be prepared by known low pressure processes. A mixture of two or more linear low density polyethylenes can be used in the adhesive blend according to the present invention.

Polymerisable ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids and derivatives thereof include, for example, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, maleic acid, itaconic acid, citraconic acid, mesaconic acid, maleic anhydride, 4-methyl cyclohex-4-ene-1,2-dicarboxylic acid anhydride, bicyclo (2.2.2) oct-5-ene-2,3-dicarboxylic acid anhydride, 1,2,3,4,5,8,9,10-octahydronaphthalene-2,3 dicarboxylic acid anhydride, 2-oxa-1,3-diketospiro (4.4) non-7-ene, bicyclo (2.2.1) hept-5-ene-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid anhydride, maleopimaric acid, tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, x-methyl-bicyclo (2.2.1) hept-5-ene -2,3-dicarboxylic acid anhydride, x-methyl-norborn-5-ene-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid anhydride, norborn-5-ene-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid anhydride. Preferably, maleic anhydride is used. When maleic anhydride is used as the polymerisable ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid anhydride, the amount which is graft copolymerised with the polypropylene backbone is typically from 0.01 to 5% by weight.

Co-grafting monomers such as, for example, those described in US Patent 3882194 may also be used for preparing the graft copolymers of the present invention.

Methods for preparing graft copolymers are well known and any suitable method can be used to prepare the graft copolymer of polypropylene and polymerisable ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or derivative thereof. One such suitable method comprises blending together the polypropylene and the polymerisable ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or derivative thereof in the presence of a free radical initiator, such as an organic peroxide or hydroperoxide, at a temperature which is above the melting point of the polypropylene and which provides a suitable half-life of the free radical initiator. Suitable free radical initiators are well known. This grafting process can be carried out using known mixing equipment such as, for example, a Brabender mixer, a Banbury mixer or a roll mill. Preferably, the grafting process is carried out in a closed vessel. A convenient method of preparing the graft copolymer is therefore to extrude the polymer backbone, polymerisable ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or derivative thereof and an organic peroxide or hydroperoxide through a single or multiple screw extruder.

The blends of the graft polypropylene, linear low density polyethylene and polypropylene can be prepared using known techniques and equipment for batch or continuous blending.

The adhesive blends according to the present invention may also contain additives conventionally used in such compositions such as, for example, antioxidants.

The polyolefin-containing adhesive blends according to the present invention are particularly suitable for bonding polypropylene to a polar material such as, for example, nylon and ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymers. Methods for using adhesive compositions to bond polypropylene to polar substrates are known and include lamination, coextrusion, extrusion lamination and coextrusion coating. A preferred use of the polyolefin-containing adhesive blends according to the present invention is to produce multi-layered structures which comprise a layer of polypropylene and a layer of a polar material, particularly ethylene vinyl alcohol, bonded together with a layer of the polyolefin-containing adhesive blend according to the present invention.

The present invention includes multi-layered structures comprising a first layer comprising a polypropylene composition and a second layer comprising a polar material, the first and second layers being bonded together with an intermediate layer of a polyolefin-containing adhesive blend according to the present invention. In particular, the present invention relates to such multi-layered structures when prepared by co-extrusion e.g. multi-layered film produced by co-extrusion. The polypropylene layer can by any layer comprising a major proportion of a homo-polypropylene or copolymer of propylene. Preferably, the polypropylene layer comprises at least 70% by weight of polymerised propylene units. The second layer comprising a polar material is preferably a layer comprising a major proportion of a polar material selected from the group comprising nylon and ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymers.

The multi-layered structures according to the present invention can include further layers in addition to the three layers hereinbefore defined. For example, a five-layered structure can comprise a first layer of polypropylene, a second layer of an adhesive composition according to the present invention, a third layer of an ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer, a fourth layer of an adhesive composition according to the present invention and a fifth layer of polypropylene.

It has been found that the use of polyolefin-containing adhesive blends of the present invention to produce multi-layered film provides a satisfactory bond when the film is subsequently thermoformed, i.e. the film does not have a tendency to delaminate after thermoforming, e.g. into containers. The present invention includes articles produced by thermoforming a multi-layered film comprising a first layer comprising a polypropylene composition and a second layer comprising a nylon composition or an ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer composition, the first layer and the second layer being bonded together by an intermediate layer of the polyolefin-containing adhesive blend according to the present invention.

The invention is illustrated by the following examples:

#### Example 1

A polypropylene/maleic anhydride graft copolymer was prepared by reacting together polypropylene and maleic anhydride in the presence of dicumyl peroxide. The polypropylene used was a powder grade of polypropylene supplied by BP Chemie under the trade name Napryl 62200AP. (NAPRYL is a registered trade mark). The polypropylene contained antioxidants. The grafting reaction was carried out by mixing for 10 minutes in a Brabender Plasti-corder at 180°C and 60 rpm. (BRABENDER and PLASTI-CORDER are registered trade marks). The amount of maleic anhydride used was 1.0% by weight based on the combined weight of maleic anhydride and polypropylene. The amount of dicumyl peroxide used was 0.2% based on the total weight of the reactants.

Polyolefin-containing compositions were prepared by blending different amounts of the polypropylene-maleic anhydride graft copolymer prepared as described above and polypropylene with 30 parts by weight of a linear low density polyethylene. The compositions were prepared by mixing the different amounts of the components for 10 minutes in a Brabender Plasti-corder at 180°C and 60 rpm to form homogeneous mixtures. The polypropylene was the same as that used as the backbone of the graft copolymer. The linear low density polyethylene had a melt index of 2.5dg/min (ISO R 292, 190°C, 2.18kg), a density of 0.920 g/cm<sup>3</sup> (ISO R 1872B) and contained approximately 2000 ppm by weight of conventional antioxidants. The proportions of the components for each composition are given in Table 1 in parts by weight. Compositions 1, 2 and 3 are polyolefin-containing adhesive blends according to the present invention. Compositions A to E are comparative compositions outside the scope of the invention.

The strength of the adhesive bond between each of the polyolefin-containing compositions and (A) ethylene vinyl alcohol (EVOH) and (B) polypropylene was determined using an Instron Universal Testing Machine.

Sandwich mouldings were prepared comprising either two EVOH layers separated by a layer of the polyolefin-containing composition to be tested or two polypropylene layers separated by a layer of the polyolefin-containing composition to be tested. All of the sandwich mouldings were prepared by compression moulding separate sheets of the materials each of which measured 150 mm x 150 mm x 120 microns.

5 The sandwich compression moulding was carried out by preheating the mould to 200°C placing the required three sheets of material in the mould, heating to 200°C for 30 seconds under no pressure, increasing the load to 10 tons (10.16 tonnes) for 10 seconds and then cooling under load. The sandwich mouldings were then cut into 25 mm wide strips and the average force required to separate an EVOH layer or polypropylene layer from the sandwich measured using an Instron Universal Testing Machine at a

10 crosshead speed of 100mm/min. The peel strength i.e. the steady state load during peel, expressed as g/mm of sample width was determined for several strips.

The average peel strengths to EVOH and polypropylene for each of the compositions are given in Table 1. For all of the compositions tested the adhesive strength to polypropylene was so high that the polypropylene layer could not be peeled from the composition. However, the peel strengths to EVOH of the

15 compositions according to the present invention (Compositions 1, 2 and 3) were significantly higher than the peel strengths to EVOH of the comparative compositions (Compositions A to E).

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

Table 1

Composition	Maleic Anhydride Grafted Polypropylene	Polypropylene	Linear Low density polyethylene	Average Peel Strength(g/mm) EVOH	Polypropylene
A	0	70	30	1	*
1	10	60	30	99	*
2	20	50	30	>100	*
3	30	40	30	52	*
B	40	30	30	29	*
C	50	20	30	5	*
D	60	10	30	8	*
E	70	0	30	13	*

\* polypropylene could not be peeled from the adhesive layer.

Examples 2 to 4

5 A polypropylene/maleic anhydride graft copolymer was prepared by reacting together polypropylene and maleic anhydride in the presence of dicumyl peroxide. The polypropylene used was a powder grade polypropylene supplied by BP Chemie under the trade name Napryl 62040 AP (NAPRYL is a registered trade mark). Napryl 62040AP has a lower melt index than the polypropylene used in Example 1. The  
10 polypropylene contained antioxidants. The grafting reaction was carried out by mixing the components for 10 minutes in a 1 kg capacity Banbury mixer operating at a speed of 120 rpm with steam being applied to both the rotors and jackets. The amount of maleic anhydride used was 1.0% by weight based on the combined weight of maleic anhydride and polypropylene. The amount of dicumyl peroxide used was 0.2% by weight based on the total weight of the reactants.

15 Three adhesive compositions according to the present invention were prepared by blending the maleic anhydride grafted polypropylene with a linear low density polyethylene and a polypropylene. The linear low density polyethylene was the same as that used in Example 1. The polypropylene was either the same as that used as the backbone for the grafted polypropylene i.e. Napryl 62040AP or the same as that used in Example 1 i.e. Napryl 62200AP. The blending was carried out in a Werner and Pfleiderer ZSK 30 twin  
20 screw extruder. During the blending, additional quantities of antioxidants were added. The extruder barrel temperature was set at 180°C, the screw speed was 100 rpm and the output rate was 4 kg/h.

Sandwich mouldings were prepared as described in Example 1 using the adhesive compositions produced and the adhesion to both EVOH and polypropylene was determined in the same manner as described in Example 1.

25 The compositions of the three adhesive compositions and the peel strengths of the composition to EVOH and polypropylene are given in Table 2.

30

35

40

45

50

55

Table 2

EXAMPLE	Composition (parts by weight)				Average Peel Strength (g/mm)	
	Maleic Anhydride Grafted Polypropylene	Linear Low Density Polyethylene	Polypropylene		EVOH	Polypropylene
			Napryl 62200AP	Napryl 62040AP		
2	20	30	50	-	100	*
3	20	30	-	50	101	160 - 240
4	20	20	60	-	160	*

\* polypropylene could not be peeled from the adhesive layer.

Examples 5 to 7

The three adhesive compositions produced in Examples 2 to 4 were used to prepare multi-layered film by coextrusion. Each multi-layered film comprised a first 650 micron thick layer of polypropylene, a second 30 micron thick layer of the adhesive composition, a third 70 micron thick layer of EVOH, a fourth 30 micron thick layer of the adhesive composition and a fifth 550 micron thick layer of polypropylene. Samples of the film were subjected to the peel test as described in Example 1 to determine the force required to peel the outer polypropylene layers from the multi-layered film. The force required when the adhesive layer comprised the adhesive blend produced in Example 2 was from 40 to 80 g/mm. The force required when the adhesive layer comprised the adhesive blend produced in Example 3 was from 50 to 200 g/mm. When the adhesive film was that produced in Example 4, the polypropylene layers could not be peeled from the multilayer film.

15 Example 8

A polypropylene/maleic anhydride graft copolymer was prepared by reacting together polypropylene and maleic anhydride in the presence of dicumyl peroxide. The polypropylene used was the same as used in Examples 2 to 4 i.e. Napryl 62040 AP. The amount of maleic anhydride used was 1.0% by weight based on the combined weight of maleic anhydride and polypropylene. The amount of dicumyl peroxide used was 0.2% by weight based on the total weight of the reactants. The grafting reaction was carried out in a Buss Ko-kneader PR46 with the barrel temperature set at 160°C and operated at a hopper setting of 4, a kneader screw setting of 8 and a transverse screw setting of 10 which gave an output of 7kg/hr.

20 parts by weight of the polypropylene/maleic anhydride graft copolymer was blended with 30 parts by weight of the same linear low density polyethylene used in Example 1 and 50 parts by weight of polypropylene. The polypropylene was the same as that used as the backbone for the grafted polypropylene, i.e. Napryl 62040AP. The blending was carried out in a Werner and Pfleiderer ZSK 30 twin screw extruder. During the blending, additional quantities of antioxidants were added. The extruder barrel temperature was set at 200°C and the screw speed was 150 rpm. The output rate was about 5 to 6 kg/hr.

30 Sandwich mouldings were prepared as described in Example 1 and the adhesion to both EVOH and polypropylene was determined by measuring the peel strengths using the technique described in Example 1. The adhesion to polypropylene was so great that the polypropylene layer could not be peeled from the composition. The average peel strength to EVOH was 170g/mm.

35

Example 9

Example 8 was repeated except that the amount of dicumyl peroxide used was 1.0% by weight and the Buss Ko-kneader was operated at a hopper setting of 1, a kneader screw setting of 1 giving an output of 5 kg/hr. The average peel strength of the composition to EVOH was 180 g/mm.

Examples 10 to 11

45 The two adhesive compositions produced in Examples 8 and 9 were used to prepare multi-layered film by coextrusion. Each multi-layered film comprised a first 550 micron thick layer of polypropylene, a second 30 micron thick layer of the adhesive composition, a third 60 micron thick layer of EVOH, a fourth 30 micron thick layer of the adhesive composition and a fifth 550 micron thick layer of polypropylene. (All thicknesses are approximate.) Samples of the film were subjected to the peel test as described in Example 1 to determine the force required to peel the outer polypropylene layers from the multi-layered film. The force required when the adhesive layer comprised the adhesive blend produced in Example 9 was from 120 to 210 g/mm. The force required when the adhesive layer comprised the adhesive blend produced in Example 8 was from 180 to 260 g/mm. The multi-layered film was used to manufacture containers using a thermoforming process. There was no visible delamination.

55



Example 12

Example 8 was repeated except that the non-grafted-polypropylene used was a propylene/ethylene random copolymer having a melt index of 0.7 dg/min (230°C, 2.16kg) and a density of 0.905 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. The peel strength to EVOH was determined according to the test method described in Example 1 and values in excess of 150g/mm were obtained.

Example 13

Example 9 was repeated except that the non-grafted polypropylene used was the same propylene/ethylene random copolymer as used in Example 12. The adhesive blend was used to make a multi-layered film by co-extrusion as described in Examples 10 and 11. The force required to peel the outer polypropylene layers from the multi-layered film was from 115 to 180 g/mm. The multi-layered film was used to manufacture containers by a thermoforming process. There was no visible delamination in the containers.

Example 14

Example 13 was repeated except that the propylene/ethylene random copolymer had a melt index of 6 dg/min (230°C, 2.16 kg) and a density of 0.9 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. The force required to peel the outer polypropylene layers from the multi-layered film made using the adhesive blend was from 110 to 310 g/mm. The multi-layered film was used to manufacture containers by thermoforming without visible delamination of the film.

Example 15

Example 8 was repeated except that the polypropylene backbone of the polypropylene/maleic anhydride graft copolymer and the non-grafted polypropylene were both a propylene/ethylene random copolymer having a melt index of 0.7 dg/min (230°C, 2.16 kg) and a density of 0.905 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. The adhesive blend was used to make a multi-layered film by coextrusion as described in Examples 10 and 11. The force required to peel the outer layers of polypropylene from the multi-layered film was determined, using the test method described in Example 1, to be from 90 to 250 g/mm.

Example 16

An adhesive blend according to the present invention was prepared by blending together 10 parts by weight of polypropylene/maleic anhydride graft copolymer, 45 parts by weight of a propylene/ethylene block copolymer and 45 parts by weight of a linear low density polyethylene. The polypropylene/maleic anhydride graft copolymer and linear low density polyethylene were the same as those used in Example 1. The propylene/ethylene block copolymer had a melt index of 2 dg/min (230°C, 2.16 kg). The composition was prepared substantially as described in Example 1. The average peel strength to EVOH and polypropylene were measured using the test procedure described in Example 1. The results are given in Table 3.

Comparative Composition F

Example 16 was repeated except that a polyethylene/maleic anhydride graft copolymer was used in place of the polypropylene/maleic anhydride graft copolymer. The polyethylene backbone was a high density polyethylene having a melt index of 4.5 dg/min (190°C, 2.16 kg) and a density of 0.950g/cm<sup>3</sup>. The polyethylene/maleic anhydride graft copolymer was prepared in the same manner as the polypropylene/maleic anhydride graft copolymer used in Example 1. The blend with the same linear low density polyethylene and propylene/ethylene block copolymer as used in Example 16 was prepared in the same manner as the compositions of Example 1. the average peel strengths to EVOH and polypropylene were measured using the test procedure described in Example 1. The results are given in Table 3.

Table 3

5		Ex. 16.	Comparative Composition F
	<u>Composition (parts by weight)</u>		
	Polypropylene/maleic anhydride graft copolymer	10	0
10	Polyethylene/maleic anhydride graft copolymer	0	10
	Linear low density polyethylene	45	45
	Propylene/ethylene block copolymer	45	45
	<u>Peel Strengths (g/mm)</u>		
	EVOH	55	2
15	Polypropylene	73	36

The results in Table 3 show that the adhesive blend containing polypropylene/maleic anhydride graft copolymer had greater adhesion to both EVOH and polypropylene than the similar comparative composition containing polyethylene/maleic anhydride graft copolymer

### Claims

1. A polyolefin-containing adhesive blend comprising;
  - (A) 10 to 30 parts by weight of a graft copolymer of a polypropylene backbone grafted with 0.001 to 30% by weight of at least one polymerisable ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or derivative thereof,
  - (B) 10 to 50 parts by weight of a linear low density polyethylene and
  - (C) 20 to 80 parts by weight of polypropylene
 the sum of (A), (B) and (C) being 100 parts by weight
2. A polyolefin-containing adhesive blend as claimed in claim 1 in which the polymerisable ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or derivative thereof is selected from the group consisting of acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, maleic acid, itaconic acid, citraconic acid, mesaconic acid, 4-methyl cyclohex-4-ene-1, 2-dicarboxylic acid anhydride, bicyclo (2.2.2) oct-5-ene-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid anhydride, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10-octahydro-naphthalene-2, 3 dicarboxylic acid anhydride, 2-oxa-1, 3-di ketospiro (4.4) non-7-ene, bicyclo acid anhydride, 2-oxa-1, 3-di keto spiro (4.4) non-7-ene, bicyclo (2.2.1) hept-5-ene-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid anhydride, maleopimaric acid, tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, x-methyl-bicyclo (2.2.1) hept-5-ene-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid anhydride, x-methylnorborn-5-ene-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid anhydride, norborn-5-ene-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid anhydride.
3. A polyolefin-containing adhesive blend as claimed in claim 1 in which the polymerisable ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or derivative thereof is maleic anhydride.
4. A multi-layered structure comprising a first layer comprising a polypropylene composition and a second layer comprising a polar material, the first layer and the second layer being bonded together with an intermediate layer of a polyolefin-containing adhesive blend as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3.
5. A multi-layered structure as claimed in claim 4 in which the multi-layered structure is a film produced by co-extrusion.
6. A multi-layered structure as claimed in claim 4 or claim 5 in which the second layer comprising a polar material comprises a major proportion of a polar material selected from the group consisting of nylon and ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymers.
7. A multi-layered structure comprising a first layer comprising a homopolymer or copolymer of propylene and a second layer comprising an ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer, the first layer and the second layer being bonded together with an adhesive blend comprising;
  - (A) 10 to 30 parts by weight of a graft copolymer of a polypropylene backbone grafted with 0.01 to 5% by weight of maleic anhydride,
  - (B) 10 to 50 parts by weight of a linear low density polyethylene and
  - (C) 20 to 80 parts by weight of polypropylene
 the sum of (A), (B) and (C) being 100 parts by weight.

8. A multi-layered structure comprising a first layer comprising a homopolymer or copolymer of propylene, a second layer of an adhesive composition, a third layer of an ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer, a fourth layer of an adhesive composition and a fifth layer of a homopolymer or copolymer of propylene in which the adhesive composition is a polyolefin-containing adhesive blend as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3.

9. An article produced by thermoforming a multi-layered film which film comprises a first layer comprising a polypropylene composition and a second layer comprising a nylon composition or an ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer composition, the first layer and second layer being bonded together by an intermediate layer of a polyolefin-containing adhesive blend as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3.

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55



European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 87 30 6543

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
A	GB-A-2 081 723 (ACC) * Abstract * ---	1	C 08 L 23/10 C 08 L 23/04
A	FR-A-2 537 981 (EL PASO PLYOLEFINS) * Claim 1 * ---	1	C 08 L 51/06 C 09 J 3/14
A	DE-A-1 569 031 (HERCULES) * Page 2, line 7 - page 6, line 4 * ---	1	
A	US-A-4 394 485 (A.M. ADUR) * Claim 1 * -----	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 4)
			C 08 L C 09 J
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 08-12-1987	Examiner GOOVAERTS R.E.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	